

bloc. The dominant view had been that if women did not mimic their husbands' voting patterns, their attitudes at least reflected the same mix of socioeconomic and ethnic factors. If it seems surprising that those quaint views survived into the 1970s, it must be at least partly because Dr. Lansing came late to scholarship.

A native of Geneva, Florida, Dr. Lansing, who was born Marjorie Tillis, graduated from the old Florida State College for Women in Gainesville, taught high school and made a life-changing trip to Europe. Attracted to the political left since college, she raised money for the Spanish loyalist cause from fellow passengers on the voyage over, and after a heady tour of the continent returned to the United States eager to attend graduate school. After receiving a master's in sociology from Columbia in 1940, she worked as a government researcher in Washington and met and married a young economist named John Lansing. She set up house-keeping in Cambridge, Mass., while he completed his doctorate at Harvard and she plunged into the local leftist political scene, campaigning for Henry Wallace in the 1948 presidential race.

A high-spirited woman with an engaging manner, Dr. Lansing made a powerful impact on at least one political associate. According to family legend, after a single political meeting in Boston, the actor Zero Mostel was so taken with Dr. Lansing that he followed her to a bus stop, pretended he was her abandoned husband and in an impromptu performance worthy of the Broadway stage made an impassioned plea that she return to him and their babies.

In 1949, the Lansings moved to Ann Arbor, where he became a professor of economics at the University of Michigan and she became active in the Democratic Party while rearing three children, studying for a Ph.D. in political science at Michigan and teaching at Eastern Michigan.

She is survived by two sons, Steve, of Ann Arbor, and Philip, of Boise, Idaho; a daughter, Carol, of Santa Barbara, California, and six grandchildren.

By the time she obtained her doctorate in 1970, Dr. Lansing had come up with the findings that would make her reputation. But it had taken some doing. When she proposed as a doctoral dissertation a study that she expected would establish that women's voting patterns were significantly different from men's, her professors were so convinced there was no difference that they tried to discourage her. She persisted, and the dissertation she turned in was essentially the same book she and a statistician, Sandra Baxter, published in 1980. One reason for the delay between the dissertation and the book was that after her husband died in 1970, she concentrated on her teaching while stepping up her political activities, unsuccessfully running for several offices, including a House seat.

To those who had assumed that women followed men's voting patterns, her most surprising finding was that the greatest sex difference was not on home-and-hearth issues like the economy and education but in foreign affairs, particularly military issues, with women being distinctly less hawkish than men.

Although dozens of similar studies have since been published, Dr. Lansing's work is still cited by scholars. It is a measure of Dr. Lansing's prescience, if not of her influence, that three years after her landmark study, "Women in Politics: The Invisible Majority," was published by the University of Michigan Press, a revised edition carried the subtitle "The Visible Majority."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE TIGERS NAIA NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate the Georgetown College men's basketball team on its first National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) tournament victory. On March 23rd, the Tigers beat Southern Nazarene 83-69. The following day, the national championship team returned from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to a parade down Georgetown's Main Street and a rousing pep rally with hundreds of delighted fans.

The Georgetown Tigers got to the final round by defeating Hannibal-LaGrange 80-68, Montana State-Northern 78-65, Central Washington 92-79 and top-seeded Azusa Pacific 94-76. They had advanced to the NAIA title game twice before, but this win represents only the fifth time since 1948 that a Kentucky team has won the NAIA championship game.

My heartiest congratulations to the Georgetown Tigers on a well-deserved victory!

INTRODUCTION OF BIG PINEY PUBLIC SALE ACT MINERAL ESTATE RELIEF

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which opens to federal oil and gas leasing certain parcels that have prospective value for oil and gas development. This bill will correct an error made by the BLM in leasing parcels of land near Big Piney, Wyoming which were subject to the 1964 Public Land Sale Act's statutory closure of the mineral estate to leasing. BLM has agreed that there is no current reason for the closure to continue and believes that the holder of the lease should be allowed to move forward with development.

The lands affected by this provision were sold at auction under the 1964 Act that required the mineral estate to be reserved to the United States in the patent to the high bidder. When BLM classified the lands for sale, BLM and the USGS recognized that the lands were "valuable for oil, gas and coal".

That 1964 Sale Act provided that the reserved federal minerals would be closed to mineral leasing, apparently because the lands were expected to be improved as part of expected local community growth after the sale and patenting of the surface.

The lands here remain grazing lands that are currently of the same type that are under multiple use for grazing and oil and gas exploration and development throughout southwestern Wyoming.

Air quality, wildlife and other public resource concerns can and will be addressed and protected through federal lease stipulations, just as was and is done for all the federal acreage currently under lease throughout the Big Piney-Labarge area, including one of these parcels that was already mistakenly leased by BLM.

I ask my colleagues to support me in this effort to correct the error by BLM and to further oil and gas development in southwestern Wyoming. Natural gas is the fuel of choice for many Americans today, and this bill would in a very small way contribute to our nation's energy needs by allowing prospectively valuable federal mineral rights to be competitively auctioned and to recognize the validity of an im- providently issued lease.

DEFEAT THE GEPHARDT CON- STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AMEND THE FIRST AMENDMENT

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, today I submit for consideration of the House during the upcoming debate on campaign reform the constitutional amendment authored by House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt. I intend to offer the amendment if Mr. Gephardt chooses not to offer his legislation. I will offer the amendment, not in the hope of having it passed. I will offer it to demonstrate the truth—that reformers are trying to gut the First Amendment of the Constitution.

HUMAN SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Human Services Amendments of 1998. This legislation will reauthorize and strengthen the Head Start, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) and Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) programs. When Congress last reauthorized these programs in 1994 it was the product of true bipartisan negotiations. I strongly believe that this bill is one which can capture the same bipartisan spirit.

The last reauthorization cycle produced major successful structural changes in these programs, eliminating the current need for an expansive rewrite of each statute. Presently these programs are working well and do not need significant modification. Instead of implementing wholesale change, this legislation builds upon the positive changes made in 1994 allowing the good work presently being done to continue.

Title I of the bill amends the Head Start Program. This legislation will refine Head Start's focus in two major areas—improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school by strengthening the coordination between Head Start programs and schools and increasing the financial resources available and access to Early Head Start programs. The bill would increase the setaside for Early Head Start to 10%, with the stipulation that funds not be taken from current Head Start programs. The legislation would also allow expansion grants to be used by existing Head Start grantees to expand service to the Early Head Start population. Significant research has shown the importance of brain development in

young children and an increased focus on intervening in a young child's life during the most sensitive of years in vitally important.

In improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school, the bill would also require Head Start programs to coordinate services with the educational services of the local education agency projected to serve the children enrolled in their programs. The legislation would also require that the Secretary, in considering the expansion of Head Start programs, to consider the extent to which Head Start programs will coordinate services with local education agencies. Both of these provisions will ensure that the educational experiences and cognitive development gained by children in Head Start programs are not lost when they progress through school.

In addition, the bill improves the access of children with disabilities to quality programs and ensures that Head Start programs maximize their enrollment and resources and increase flexibility to deal with the transition of families from welfare to work by allowing the Secretary to permit up to 25% of enrollees in a Head Start program to be from families with incomes above the poverty line.

Title II of the bill amends LIHEAP. This legislation will maintain LIHEAP's focus on serving low-income individuals with the highest proportion of energy expenses. In addition, this bill reinforces that weatherization and energy-related home repair should be directed to low-income households, particularly those households with the lowest incomes and the highest proportion of household income for home energy. With this increased targeted emphasis on the poorest of our poor, the weatherization portion of LIHEAP will truly help those most in need.

Title III of the bill amends CSBG. Similar to the other two programs, a significant rewrite is not necessary, but the legislation does make several changes designed to improve the program. The bill raises the authorization level of the program by over \$100 million to \$650 million in FY 1999 and such sums in FYs 2000–2002. This will ensure that the significant increases in appropriations which this program has received in the last few years can be repeated. Also, the bill would give preference to private, non-profit organizations should an existing entity running a local program authorized under the statute terminate. In addition, this legislation would provide that CSBG carry-over funds are reprogrammed at the local level. For each of the last three years similar language has been attached to the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill requiring this provision. Lastly, the measure would allow local community action agencies to offer services to improve literacy in the community. This would be an new activity for local community action agencies to address the illiteracy—one of the most pressing problems and indicators of poverty in our nation today.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress that I believe this legislation is the beginning of another historic bipartisan effort to reauthorize and strengthen these programs. I urge all members of Congress to join me in supporting this legislation and to support the bill which will be the eventual product of our joint bipartisan discussions.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MISS KATIE PROPST

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Miss Katie Propst, a Merino High School Junior, residing in Merino, Colorado, Katie is the daughter of Ted and Penny Propst. Miss Propst recently drew honor to herself, her family, and her community by placing first place in the 43rd Annual Colorado Science and Engineering Fair.

Propst placed first in the contest's senior division of Health and Behavioral Sciences. Her project is entitled "Bacteriophage Therapy: Is It a Possible Alternative Treatment for Bacterial Infections?" Her immediate prize is an all-expense paid trip to the International Science and Engineering Fair in Fort Worth, Texas. There, she will compete at the International Science and Engineering Fair.

Katie has earned scholarships from Colorado State University and Colorado Northwestern Community College. She also received award prizes from the Colorado Association of Science Teachers, and the Rocky Mountain Inventors and Entrepreneurs Congress.

Propst's personal interests are in pathology and microbiology sciences. She believes that microbiology will help find alternatives to antibiotic resistant viruses. Propst undertook the study of treating an infection with a bacteriophage (virus) instead of the traditional antibiotic. The test subjects Propst used were tobacco hornworms. By injecting them with a bacterial infection and then treating the infection with a bacteriophage, Propst observed, "An antibiotic resistant alternative is needed for bacterial infections. If found successful in future studies, this form of treatment could possibly be used to treat infections."

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD, the following newspaper article about Katie Propst taken from the May 2, 1998, edition of the Sterling Journal Advocate.

Mr. Speaker, it is exciting to recognize Miss Katie Propst of Colorado's Fourth Congressional District. She is obviously very bright and certainly motivated to succeed. Please join me in wishing her well in her academic endeavors.

MERINO GIRL YOPS STATE SCIENCE EXHIBITOR LIST

(By Rebecca Giggs)

Katie Propst, Merino High School Junior, will soon be traveling to Fort Worth, Texas. It won't be a sightseeing trip, she will be competing at the International Science and Engineering Fair from May 10-16.

Propst's project "Bacteriophage Therapy: Is It a Possible Alternative Treatment For Bacterial Infections?" won top exhibitor at the 43rd Annual Colorado Science and Engineering Fair. Her prize is an all-expense paid trip to Internationals.

Propst placed first place in the senior division of Health and Behavioral Sciences. She earned scholarships from Colorado State University and Colorado Northwestern Community College.

Propst also earned \$50 Colorado Association of Science Teachers for excellence in the use of the scientific method and \$50 from the Rocky Mountain Inventors and Entrepreneurs Congress. Other winners at the fair

from Merino were Kari Accomasso and MacKenzie Peake. Propst and Accomasso presented their projects on Friday to the Colorado-Wyoming Junior Academy of Science, and they hope to get their work published.

Propst's study was to inject tobacco hornworms with a bacterial infection. "Rather than treating this with an antibiotic, the infection was treated with a bacteriophage (virus)." Propst said. The virus's job was to get rid of the infection without harming the worm. Propst said she decided to do this project "Because I'm interested in a major in pathology." She added, "An antibiotic resistance alternative is needed for bacterial infections. If found successful in future studies, this form of treatment could possibly be used to treat infections."

Propst decided on this project after reading about a similar experiment in mice. She adjusted her experiment for hornworms.

Propst began her research in August and started doing experiments in January. "It's a 12-hour injection procedure. Then I follow the data for a week," she said. Propst's mother is a science teacher at Merino. Propst said having access to the science room helped with her experiment. Propst said that her mother "Inspired me, she hasn't pushed me. Whatever I want to do is okay with her."

Propst didn't expect to win at the state fair. "I saw all those awesome displays and didn't think I had a chance. The key to winning is relating to the judges, be excited about what you are doing. The others who won were also personable. It's selling what you've found."

Propst said, "The people that deserve recognition are the school's faculty and administration. Without their financial and emotional support I wouldn't be doing this. There's an advantage to going to a small school. I'm looking forward to representing a small school."

Propst has been interested in pathology and microbiology since her last science project in the seventh grade. She said microbiology will help find alternatives to virus that have become resistant to antibiotics, viruses that have become more deadly. "It's amazing something so small can be so powerful," she said.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF MR. ARNETT FLOWERS, WARDEN OF EL RENO FEDERAL CORREC- TIONAL FACILITY

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, recently, we recognized the hard work of the dedicated men and women who work in correctional facilities across the country. Today, I wish to honor the accomplishments and efforts of Mr. Arnett Flowers, who is the Warden at the Federal Correctional Institution in El Reno, Oklahoma.

Prisons and correctional facilities are not easy places to work. They are dangerous places and an officer risks his life every day he or she works there. We must therefore especially appreciate the excellent work of people like Warden Flowers, who go the extra mile to serve the public and keep our families safe.

For 26 years, Warden Flowers has dedicated his life to saving taxpayer dollars by running efficient prisons. Most recently, by